

This Company's system of submarine telegraph cables is the most direct and quickest means of communication from Egypt to Europe, North and South America, East, South and West Africa, India, Australia, New Zealand, China, and Japan.

To secure quick transmission, telegrams should be marked **Via Eastern.**

For latest average time to London, see daily bulletin in this paper.

STATIONS IN EGYPT: Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, Port-Tewfik, Port-Said, Suakin. Head Office, London.

# The Egyptian Gazette

No. 7,552]

ALEXANDRIA, MONDAY, JULY 23, 1906.

[SIX PAGES P.T. 1.

**THROW STEEL NIBS AWAY!**  
They waste time, are costly to use, wear out, scratch, etc.  
TRY A  
**"SWAN" FOUNTAIN PEN.**  
Prices from 10/6.  
Sold by all Stationers and Importers in CAIRO and ALEXANDRIA.  
Catalogue free.  
**Mabie, Todd & Bard,**  
HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

## Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company.

Summer Rates will be charged from 1 May to 31 October.

London	1st	2nd
Marseilles	£ 14. 5/	£ 9. 15/
Brindisi	£ 9. 15/	£ 6. 15/

Subject to the usual 25% reduction for returning.

The through Steamers for Marseilles and London are intended to leave Port Said after the arrival of the 11 a.m. train from Cairo, every Monday until 4 June, and then every Tuesday. A steam tender will meet the train to convey passengers to the ship.

CALEDONIA	7 MAY	MACEDONIA	4 JUNE	EGYPT	3 JULY
VICTORIA	14 "	INDIA	12 "	DONGOLA	10 "
ARABIA	21 "	PERIA	19 "	CALEDONIA	17 "
HIMALAYA	28 "	CHINA	26 "	MONGOLIA	24 "

The Brindisi Express Steamers leave Port Said directly the Indian Mails arrive. Passengers can go on board the evening before. Combined fare to London by sea and train de luxe via Brindisi or via Marseilles £19.4.11.

For all further information apply to the Company's Agents.

Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt) Ltd.	CAIRO.
GEORGE ROYLE, Esq.	PORT SAID.
Messrs. HENDERSON & Co.	ALEXANDRIA.
F. G. DAVIDSON, Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company in Egypt	SUEZ.

## ORIENT-ROYAL MAIL LINE.

OUTWARD TO AUSTRALIA.

R.M.S. Oroya	will leave Suez about	July 27	R.M.S. Oroya	will leave Suez about	August 10
HOMEWARD	TO NAPLES, MARSEILLES, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, TILBURY.		R.M.S. Oroya	will leave Port Said	August 14
PORT SAID	TO MARSEILLES.	July 31	R.M.S. Oroya	will leave Port Said	August 14
FARES	1st Class, £ 14. 5/; 2nd Class, £ 9. 15/; 3rd Class, £ 6. 15/.				

Passengers returning by the Line obtain one-third rebate off the above fares if leaving England before the end of October.

Agents: CAIRO: THOS. COOK & SON. ALEXANDRIA: R. J. MOSS & Co. For all particulars apply to Wm. STAPLEDON & Sons, Port Said and Port Tewfik (Suez).

## BIBBY LINE MAIL TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.

REDUCED SUMMER FARES MAY TO OCTOBER.

Port Said to Tilbury £12.15.0 and Port Said to Marseilles £9.0.0.

Passengers returning by the Line will be granted a rebate of 33 1/3 off the full fare i.e. Liverpool to Port Said £11.6.8 and Marseilles to Port Said £8.0.0.

OUTWARDS TO COLOMBO, TUTTORIN, RANGON, HOMEWARDS TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Departure from Suez. Departure from Port Said.

S.S. Derbyshire, 6,386 tons, August 2 S.S. Warwickshire, 7,966 tons, July 24

Agents: CAIRO: THOS. COOK & SON. Suez & Port Said: Wm. STAPLEDON & SONS.

## KHEDIVIAL MAIL LINE.

FAST BRITISH PASSENGER STEAMERS.

Greece-Turkey Line.

Express steamers leave Alexandria every Wednesday at 4 p.m. for PIREUS, SMYRNA, MITYLENE, and CONSTANTINOPLE. In connection with Orient Express train-de-luxe for Vienna, Paris, and London.

Fast steamers leave Alexandria every Saturday at 4 p.m., and Port Said every Sunday at 6 p.m. for JAFFA (for Jerusalem), CAIFFA (for Nazareth), BEYROUT (for Damascus), TRIPOLI, ALEXANDRIA, MERSINE, continuing in alternate weeks to LARNAKA and LIMASSOL (Cyprus).

Red Sea Line.

Steamers leave Suez weekly on Wednesday at 6 p.m. for Port Sudan and Suakin direct returning from Suakin every Wednesday noon. Every Monday at 6 p.m. a steamer leaves Suez for Jeddah continuing every other week to Suakin, Massowah, Hodeidah, Aden. Intermediate steamers do not proceed beyond Jeddah but call at Tor, (for Sinai) El Wedj and Yambo as required.

N.B.—Deck chairs provided for the use of passengers, excellent cuisine and table wine free.

Steamer plans may be seen and passages booked at the Company's Agencies at Alexandria, Cairo, Port Said, and Suez, or at THOS. COOK & SON or other Tourist Agency.

31-12-906

## The Moss S.S. Company, Ltd.

For LIVERPOOL calling at MALTA (Messrs. JAMES MOSS & Co., 31, James St., Liverpool, Managers).

\*Anas... 4,000 tons \*Moss... 3,500 tons \*Pharos... 3,500 tons \*Suez... 3,500 tons

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## British India S. N. Company, Limited.

MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAM SHIPS.

SAILINGS FROM SUEZ, LONDON AND CALCUTTA LINE.

Calling at Aden, Cochin, and Bombay, and thence to India, Europe, and Australia.

OUTWARD.—S.S. Gordon Castle August 4 | HOMEWARD.—S.S. Goorkha August 8

Queensland Line of Steamers between London and Brisbane.

Calling at Colombo, Batavia, Cochin, Townsville, and Rockhampton.

The S.S. will sail from Suez on about

First Class: From Suez to London £11. 10/0; London to Suez £11. 10/0

From Port Said to London £11. 10/0; London to Port Said £11. 10/0

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**Royal Insurance Co.**  
FIRE AND LIFE.  
Largest Fire Office in the World.  
HASELDEN & CO., Agents, Alexandria.  
R. VITERBO & CO., Agents, Cairo.  
**PHENIX ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
(ESTABLISHED 1782);  
HASELDEN & CO., Agents, Alexandria.  
FRED. OTT & CO., Sub-Agents, Cairo.

THE PERFECTION OF QUALITY AND VALUE.  
In Sterling Silver,  
"Wellback" & Silver Plated Goods  
Provisions, Wines, Cigars,  
Crookery, Brushes,  
&c., &c.  
**JOHN B. CAFFARI'S**  
"ECONOMICAL STORES"  
CAIRO AND ALEXANDRIA  
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION. 16-11-9

**MILNERS' SAFES.**  
Best protection  
against fire  
& thieves  
**MILNERS' SAFE CO.**  
Largest Manufacturers  
in the World of:  
Safes  
Strong Room Doors  
Strong Rooms  
Safe Deposits  
Bankers' Security Work  
Metallic Fittings  
Party Wall Doors  
Cash, Deed & Paper Boxes  
Locks, etc.  
Full Particulars, Drawings & Estimates Free on application to—  
**Mr. C. PALMER,**  
Milners' Representative, resident at:—  
**G. MARCUS & Co.**  
Sole Agents for Egypt & Sudan.

**ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANK,**  
LIMITED.  
LONDON, PARIS, ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO.  
MALTA, GIBRALTAR, TANTAH, MANSOURAH  
AND PORT SAID.  
Subscribed Capital £ 1,500,000  
Paid up " 500,000  
Reserve Fund " 500,000  
The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Limited, undertakes  
very description of banking business on the most  
favourable conditions.  
Current accounts opened with commercial houses  
and private individuals in conformity with the  
custom of Bankers.  
Fixed deposits for one year certain received at 3  
per cent. per annum. Deposits at interest for shorter  
periods are also received at rates to be agreed upon.  
Letters of credit for the use of travellers are issued  
payable in all parts of the World.  
Approved bills discounted.  
Bills, documentary invoices, etc., collected.  
Drafts and telegraphic transfers issued payable all  
over the World.  
Foreign exchange bought and sold.  
Advances made upon approved securities and upon  
cotton, cotton-seed, sugar and other merchandise.  
The purchase and sale of stocks and shares on the  
London Stock Exchange; and on the local and Con-  
tinental Bourses, undertaken.  
Customers can deposit their valuables, bonds, etc.,  
for safe custody in the Bank's fire-proof strong  
rooms, and the Bank will attend to the collection of  
the coupons and drawn bonds so deposited as they  
fall due.  
Mercantile credits issued.  
Annuities, pensions, dividends, etc., collected.  
All further particulars and information can be  
obtained on application.  
The officers and clerks of the Bank are  
pledged to secrecy as to the transactions of  
customers.

**JOSEPH EVANS & SONS**  
CULWELL WORKS.  
WOLVERHAMPTON.  
MAKERS OF  
**PUMPS and**  
**Pumping**  
**Machinery**  
For all Purposes.  
IRRIGATION PUMPS.  
MINING PUMPS.  
BOILER & PUMPS COMBINED.  
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS.  
HOUSEHOLD PUMPS.  
Telegrams: EVANS, Wolverhampton.  
Write for List No. 2.

**N. SPATHIS.**  
CAIRO AND ALEXANDRIA.  
N.B.—This Whisky is the same as  
supplied to the Red Cross Society  
London, for use by the invalid troops  
and hospitals in South Africa, to the  
House of Lords and House of Commons  
**ROSE'S**  
DELICIOUS,  
Wholesome & Refreshing.  
**LIME JUICE**

**IND, COOPE & Co., Ltd.**  
BREWERS,  
BURTON-ON-TRENT AND ROMFORD.  
**PALE ALE & DOUBLE STOUT,**  
SPECIALLY BREWED FOR EXPORT.  
Agents:  
**MESSRS. JOHN ROSS & Co.,**  
ALEXANDRIA & CAIRO:

**Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft**  
Berlin - Bremen - Frankfurt a. M. - London.  
Capital (fully paid-up) M 170 000 000  
Reserve Fund " M 57 600 000  
Represented at HAMBURG by the  
**Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg.**  
The bank transacts general banking-business of every description and acts as  
representative of the following foreign banks:  
**Brasilianische Bank für Deutschland** of Hamburg, with branches at Rio de  
Janeiro, São Paulo, Santos and Porto Alegre.  
**Bank für Chile und Deutschland** of Hamburg, with branches at Valparaiso,  
Santiago, Concepcion, Temuco, Antofagasta, La Paz and Oruro.  
**Ernesto Tornquist & Co.** Buenos Aires.  
**Deutsch-Asiat'sche Bank** of Shanghai, with branches at Berlin, Calcutta, Han-  
kow, Hongkong, Kobe, Peking, Tientsin, Tientsin, Yokohama.  
**Banco General Romano** of Bukarest, with branches at Braila, Craiova and an  
Agency at Constantza.  
**Kreditna Banka (Banque de Credit)** at Sofia.  
**Damara- und Namaqua Handels-Gesellschaft, Banking Depart-**  
**ment,** at Swakopmund, Windhoek and Lüderitzbucht (South West Africa).

**Draught Beer for the Home.**  
KÜPPER'S BEER IN SIPHONS.  
5 Litre Siphon per P.T. 20  
10 Litre Siphons per P.T. 35  
Delivered Free.  
SOLE AGENTS:  
**Walker & Meimarachi, Ltd.**  
THE EGYPTIAN SUPPLY STORES.

**Eastern Exchange Hotel,**  
PORT SAID.  
FIRST CLASS HOTEL. MODERN IN ALL RESPECTS.  
Fire-proof, Drained to the Sea,  
Lifts, Electric Light, English and  
French Billiards, Fresh and Salt  
Water Baths.  
The Coolest Summer Residence in Egypt.  
Special terms to Cairo Residents  
and their families desirous of en-  
joying the cool air and sea bathing  
during the summer months.  
Hotel Dragomans in Uniform meet all  
Trains and Steamers.

**HOTEL BEAU-RIVAGE.**  
First Class Family Hotel with every Modern Comfort. Unique situation on the Beach.  
Lovely Garden, Lawn Tennis, Large Terrace, Electric Light, Own springs. Perfect sanitary arrangements. Stables for horses  
and carriages. Moderate Charges. Special terms for Government Officials and Officers of the Army of Occupation  
Telegraphic Address: BEAURIVAGE, Ramleh. Telephone: 186, Ramleh. G. & M. RUNKEWITZ, Proprietor

**The Nile Flotilla Co., Ltd.**  
REGULAR AND FREQUENT  
TRANSPORT SERVICE ON RIVER AND CANAL  
CUSTOMS-CLEARING & FORWARDING  
Offices — LONDON, CAIRO & ALEXANDRIA  
27154-157-90.  
**British Commercial Travellers**  
Visiting Cairo should arrange with  
"THE COMMERCIAL BUREAU"  
3, Sharia Madabegh, for introductions to Firms.  
27153-31-1-907

**BRASS DOOR PLATES**  
WITH MAHOGANY BLOCK  
READY FOR FIXING TO DOOR  
WALL OR GATE  
**J. MARGOSCHES**  
BULAC ROAD  
CAIRO

**HIGH-CLASS TOOLS**  
For Miners, Contractors, and Agriculturists.  
The  
"UNIVERSAL"  
PICKS.  
Picks, Spades,  
Shovels, Forks,  
Axes, Hoes,  
Fasses,  
Hammers,  
Wedges,  
Crowbars, etc.  
HAND and  
POWER BORING  
MACHINES for  
Rock and Coal.  
"HARDY"  
DRILL STEEL.  
Hickory  
Handles.  
**THE HARDY PATENT PICK CO., LTD.,** SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

**PHTISQUES. ESPÉREZ!**  
Le désespoir est dangereux;  
aussi, réagissez et, pour vous  
y aider avec profit, employez  
**L'Emulsion-Scott**  
qui, certainement, réussira à  
arrêter d'abord et puis à  
vaincre votre cruelle et  
redoutable ennemie.  
Sachez, en effet, que  
**L'Emulsion Scott**  
nourrit le sang, refait les mus-  
cles plus promptement et plus  
sûrement qu'aucun autre ali-  
ment ou médicament; elle  
régénère l'organisme affaibli  
et, de la sorte, lui permet  
de repousser victorieusement  
la PHTISIE.  
Alors, vous êtes guéri!  
EN VENTE CHEZ TOUTS PHARMACIENS ET DROGUISTES.

**DAILY WEATHER REPORT**  
ALEXANDRIA  
Kom-el-Madouna Observatory.  
Direction of wind ... N.W.  
Force of Anemometer ... 35  
State of Sea ... Slight  
Barometer corrected ... 764  
Evaporation ... 4  
State of Clouds ... 1/4 clouded  
During 24 hours: Max. Temp. in the shade ... 31  
Min. do. do. ... 23  
Humidity of the air ... 64  
Heat of the sun ... 50  
Moon rise 4.58 a.m.  
set 8.34 p.m.  
REMARKS:  
The weather yesterday was agreeable but the night  
was windy; this morning opens beautifully clear with  
a moderate N.W. breeze and a steady barometer.  
Today's forecast is dry and wind at the close of  
the day.  
OTHER STATIONS.  
OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT  
For the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. yesterday.  
Stations: Max. temp. in the shade. Min. temp. in the shade.  
Port Said ... 33 22  
Suez ... 30 23  
Cairo (Helwan) ... 35 20  
Ghizeh ... 37 19  
Assiout ... 30 22  
Assuan ... 40 27  
Wady Halfa ... 41 23  
Stations: Max. temp. in the shade. Min. temp. in the shade.  
Port Said ... 41 30  
Suez ... 40 27  
Cairo (Helwan) ... 45 29  
Ghizeh ... 48 27  
Assiout ... 33 22  
Assuan ... 37 26  
Wady Halfa ... 37 26  
FOREIGN STATIONS.  
Stations: Barom. Wind Temp. State of Sea.  
Trinidad ... 754.5 Almost calm 27 Calm  
Mala ... 768.1 Light 27 Mild  
Bridgetown ... 780.0 Very light 29 Calm  
Athens ... 787.6 Strong 32 Calm  
Alexandria ... 749.9 Calm 34 Calm

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**The Egyptian Gazette**  
The English Daily Newspaper, Established 1826.  
Editor and Manager R. SNELLING  
Price: ONE PIASTRE TARIFF.  
MONDAY, JULY 23, 1906.  
**BAGDAD RAILWAY'S FUTURE.**  
The construction of a railway from Konia  
to Bagdad by a German syndicate, for which  
the concession from the Sultan of Turkey was  
obtained in 1903, is rapidly approaching comple-  
tion, and it is announced on semi-official  
authority that the whole line can be built  
without any appeal for foreign financial sup-  
port. This line, with its many branches and  
ramifications, was intended to be an extension  
in the direction of the Persian railway of the  
Anatolian Railway, the concession for which  
was transferred to the present syndicate by  
the original Anatolian Company. This syndi-  
cate, it may be added, is composed of some of  
the wealthiest financial houses in Germany,  
and is the direct outcome of the visit of the  
Emperor William to the Sultan in 1898. The  
first section of the extension towards Bagdad  
was completed in 1904, and comprised 125  
miles of land between Konia and the small  
settlement of Eregli.  
The commercial prospects of this extension  
(says the "Morning Post") have never been of  
the brightest, and it seems more than probable  
that a good many years will have to elapse  
before the promoters can receive anything in  
the way of a return for the money they have  
sunk in the line. Indeed, reviewed from a  
strictly commercial aspect—and leaving all  
thoughts of the political side of the question  
out of the reckoning, it seems that this line  
from Konia to Bagdad will never pay its  
way, the traffic that is likely to be attracted  
to the line being insufficient to pay the ex-  
penses of transport. This being the case, the  
ultimate extension of the line from Bagdad  
to the Persian Gulf was bound to take place,  
and this was probably in the minds of those  
responsible for the railway when first they  
took the project in hand. It is, indeed, a  
paramount necessity. Even granting the fact  
that the country through which this extension  
to the Gulf will pass is in some parts little  
more than a barren desert, the fact that an  
outlet to the sea will be provided for the trade  
of the interior greatly improves the chances of  
the line some day paying its way.  
Even with this extension in working order,  
however, the line will have to face the severe  
competition of the native postmen on the  
rivers, who possess at the present time the  
monopoly of the carrying trade of the Per-  
sian Gulf. Can the railway hope to offer  
such rates as will induce producers and mar-  
chants to patronise it in preference to the  
somewhat slower river transport? It seems  
as though the answer to this question must  
be in the negative. This trade consists for  
the most part of grain and grass, bulky  
merchandise to handle, which is now con-  
veyed for rates that to the European mind  
seem impossibly low. If the railway cannot  
hope to meet this situation, and it is very  
difficult to see how it can, then the line is  
foredoomed to failure.  
The construction of a line from Bagdad  
being, from the point of view of the conces-  
sionaires, absolutely essential, the question of  
the precise spot on the Gulf where a new mo-  
dern port shall be created at once arises, and  
it is here that future trouble promises to arise.  
Great Britain is vitally interested in this ques-  
tion, and those charged with the protection of  
her interests cannot possibly allow this matter  
to escape them. The German syndicate hints  
at a port on the Khor Abdullah. This is a  
shallow arm of the Gulf beset with dangerous  
sand-banks, and gradually silting up at the  
entrance. A more unlikely place for the  
establishment of a large port it would be almost  
impossible to imagine. There are at the  
present time, it is true, a few customs stations  
maintained along the Khor, but the arrival of  
a vessel of any size is a matter for languid  
astonishment on the part of the few local of-  
ficials. There can be no doubt that the real  
objective of the railway is Koweit, and it is  
certain that every effort will be made to  
achieve this ambition. At Koweit, however,  
British interests are supreme, and if a concession  
of any kind is to be granted there it is surely  
Great Britain that should receive it. It is per-  
missible under these circumstances to seek  
from the Government some assurance that no  
great Continental Power will be permitted to  
acquire such supremacy there, at the head of  
the Persian Gulf, that it will be able to create,  
without let or hindrance a first-class port and  
coaling station for its fleet, as Koweit stands  
on the very threshold of India, Bombay being  
less than four days' steaming from it.  
The Khor Abdullah has absolutely nothing  
to commend it to the notice of modern  
engineers seeking to form and develop a port  
at which the largest vessels might call, and  
its utter worthlessness in this respect cannot  
but create suspicion that Germany has some  
unannounced motive in expressing her desire  
to form the terminus of her great railway line  
there. There is, indeed, every promise of a  
stern diplomatic struggle between England  
and Germany over this question. After its  
experience in regard to Morocco, Germany, it  
is only reasonable to suppose, will not be too  
anxious to repeat the experiment of an In-  
ternational Commission, and, probably, armed  
with a concession to create an independent  
port on the Khor Abdullah, Germany will  
approach England with a suggestion that  
this should be discarded for a line to Koweit,  
to be controlled by Germany and Great Britain  
jointly. Great Britain, however, will need to  
be very careful in considering any such pro-  
posals should they be put forward, since under  
its most favourable circumstances the line  
cannot possibly pay its way for many years  
to come, possibly not for a generation, so  
that the advantage to England would be  
absolutely nothing. If the German syndicate  
is convinced that the line can be made pay-  
able by using the route from Bagdad to the  
Khor Abdullah, then we can raise small  
objection to its trying the experiment, but any  
proposal for Koweit to be converted into the  
terminus of this railway line, even with  
the joint control of England and Germany,  
must be sternly resisted. No possible advan-  
tage to Great Britain can possibly accrue from  
it, and the formation of a great coaling station  
at Koweit would be a standing menace to the  
integrity of our Indian Empire.



## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

## The Plague.

Yesterday's plague bulletin records a fresh case at Seize.

## Hashish Seizure.

On the 19th inst. the Coast Guards confiscated 199 kilos of hashish at Mariout.

## Summer Rotations.

"Saturday Journal" contains tables of summer rotations in the Behera province.

## Quarantine.

Quarantine restrictions as against plague are no longer applied in Egypt ports to arrivals from Perth, Fremantle, and Geraldton.

## Gambling Den Raided.

The police yesterday raided a gambling den in the Minet-el-Bassal quarter, and confiscated the money and the paraphernalia of gambling. The keeper of the saloon was arrested.

## Public Health Dept.

Reguf Ibrahim, Dimitri P. Gholami, and Ibrahim Mohamed El-Saria-Kusi, physicians, and M. Daniel Tattios Timour, pharmacist, have been authorised to practise in Egypt.

## Sulicide.

A European woman residing in Sharia Clot Bay, Cairo, was found dead in her room two days ago, with a strip of cloth tightly bound round her neck. The medical examination showed that death was due to strangulation.

## Catastrophe Averted.

A native was arrested yesterday while in the act of climbing the Customs wall, with a view to entering the petroleum stores of Messrs. Mantashoff. It is surmised that the man intended to set fire to the stock of petroleum.

## Bucharest Exposition.

The Roumanian Diplomatic Agency has informed H.E. Boutros Pasha Ghali, Minister for Foreign Affairs, that except on the Russian border and at Bordighi, on the Austrian frontier, a free pass would be given to all entering Roumania between May 14 and November 14, with a view to facilitating travellers going to Bucharest for the General Exhibition.

## Attempted Murder.

On Saturday, a Cairo Armenian named Yakub Karabetian, after a quarrel with one of his relatives, Karik Papazian by name, drew a revolver and fired three times at point blank range at Papazian, but missed him. Giulio Gionto, an agent of the secret police, who was passing in the Atabet-el-Khadra-Citadel, hearing the shots, jumped out, rushing into Karabetian's house, seized him before he could correct his aim at the expense of his relative. A version of this affair is that Karabetian was in love with the mother of Papazian, who, however, objected.

## The Mahroussa.

Under the heading of "Metamorphosis of a Yacht," the "Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette" says:—"The paddle yacht Mahroussa, which was built by the old Thames firm of Samuda Bros. for the Khedive Ismail in 1865, has just been transformed on the Clyde by Messrs. A. and J. Inglis into a turbine vessel of handsome proportions and luxurious accommodation. The large paddle boxes have been removed, and the antique stern, with its galleries, has been altered to accommodate the latest type of engine. The operation has revealed the perfection of the old workmanship, for, when the hull was gutted not a single plate or rivet had to be renewed. On three previous occasions the yacht was altered, and the work upon her during forty years' service may be said to epitomise the development of the steamship. She is 400ft. in length, 42ft. in breadth, and 29ft. in depth, and the three turbines of the Parsons type will give a speed of over 16 knots.

## Motor Bus Accident.

Our attention has been drawn to some erroneous statements made by a Cairo morning contemporary under the heading of "Collision d'Automobiles." The accident referred to, which occurred on the Rameleh road, was duly reported by us. According to our informant, the responsibility for the collision lies entirely with the chauffeur of the privately owned automobile. The police inquiries, which took place immediately after the accident, and also the following day on the site of the accident, resulted in ascribing the fault as above. The motor omnibus was proceeding on the right of the road at a speed of less than 10 kilometres an hour, and the private automobile was behind the bus. The chauffeur of the former declared to the police that the automobile was going at the rate of 40 kilometres an hour. At the turning of the road leading into Ibrahimieh, the private automobile went off the road on the sidewalk, ran against a tree (pieces of the latter are in the hands of the police), and then went straight into the omnibus, passed on and stopped on the other sidewalk in front of a beer garden belonging to the Crown Brewery. The omnibus at the time of the accident was full of passengers. The chauffeurs engaged by the Egyptian Motor Traction Co. must, we are informed, all go through a course of instruction in driving, and be passed by the police as competent before taking sole charge of an omnibus.

## EDEN PALACE HOTEL, CAIRO.

NOTED FOR ITS EXCELLENT CUISINE.  
ELECTRIC LIGHT, LIFT.  
Special terms for Government of Occupation and  
Sole agents for the Army of Occupation and  
Sole agents for the Army of Occupation and  
Sole agents for the Army of Occupation and

## Hamburg &amp; Anglo-American NILE COMPANY.

River Transport of Goods between Alexandria and Cairo.  
THREE SAILINGS A WEEK.  
Agents at Alexandria  
ALEXANDRIA BONDED WAREHOUSE CO. LTD.

## THE SERSINA TRAGEDY.

## MORE OF MR. DILLON.

In the House of Commons last week Mr. Dillon asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he had any official information to the effect that a native had been killed by British soldiers near the village of Sersina on June 13th last; whether a secret military inquiry was now being held; and, if so, why the enquiry was secret, and why was it not held by the ordinary tribunal.

Mr. Runciman: The dead body of a native was discovered at Sersina, and it was alleged that the deceased had been chased and struck by two soldiers. As British soldiers are only amenable to martial law in Egypt, the matter has been dealt with by a military court of inquiry, but the information obtained does not point to the conclusion that the man was killed by a soldier. I believe that such inquiries are not usually held in public.

## THE DENISHWAI AFFRAY.

Mr. Runciman, replying to Mr. Dillon, who asked questions regarding the measures adopted against the villagers of Denishwai in consequence of the events of June 13th, said the village of Denishwai had been deprived of an omidh, and had been attached to the adjacent village of Abu Kullos. The former village watchman had been dismissed, and other watchmen sent from Cairo to take their places.

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs hoped to be able to lay the papers upon the table soon. The detailed account of the evidence would, however, not be included, as there had not yet been time to translate it.

We are authorised to state that the expenses in connection with the Denishwai trial amounted to L.E. 774 6s. only. This dispels of the fantastic figures published by the native papers, some of which related that the expenses amounted to L.E. 12,000. "Al Moayad" is in error in stating that the "Egyptian Gazette" was the first to publish the latter figure.

## TURCO-EGYPTIAN FRONTIER.

In the House of Commons last Monday, Mr. Lonsdale asked for information as to the progress of the negotiations for the delimitation of the Turco-Egyptian frontier; and when it was expected that the work would be completed.

Mr. Runciman said the Foreign Secretary was unable to add anything to the statement already made that the delimitation was proceeding on the spot.

## KHEDIVE'S BIRTHDAY.

To-day, being the 32nd birthday of H.H. the Khedive, the offices of the Ministries and State Administrations are closed.

Owing to the absence of the Khedive and the Regent, the usual reception was not held this morning at Ras el Tin Palace, but visitors inscribed their names in a special register kept for the purpose at the Palace.

At noon, salutes of 21 guns were fired at the Citadel, Cairo, at Alexandria, and at Port Said.

## EGYPTIAN ARMY.

Leave of absence, on private affairs, has been granted to the following E.A. officers: El Lewa Hunter Pasha, p.s.o., Principal Medical Officer, El Miral Ahmed Bey Zeki, Assistant Adjutant General, El Miral Hayat Sadler Bey, Director of Customs, El Kaimakam Stockwell Bey, Officer Commanding 3rd Battalion, El Kaimakam Massey Bey, Officer Commanding 12th Sudanese, El Bimbashi Vaughan, 12th Sudanese, El Bimbashi S.F. Newcombe, Railways Department, and El Bimbashi Hawkeley, Artillery.

## PALACE HOTELS OF EGYPT.

The Palace Hotels of Egypt Company has been formed with a capital of L.E. 28,000, divided into 7,000 shares of L.E. 4 each, for the "creation, construction, hire, and exploitation of hotels in Egypt." The whole of the capital has been subscribed by the promoters in the following proportions:—Bartan Pasha, 1,000; Auguste A/b, 400; Charles Dahan, 800; Auguste Degard, 400; Rudolph Springer, 100; Adolf Frubutuk, 200; Amabile Cambo, 4,100.

The head offices of the company may be at Alexandria, but branches or agencies will be created anywhere in Egypt, the Sudan, or abroad.

## NILE GAUGES.

	1905	1906
July 20 Tewfikieh	—	11.52
" 20 Rosaries	14.13	15.94
" 21 Khartoum	13.27	13.15
" 21 Halfa	2.46	3.21
" 21 Rodah	12p. 1kir.	12p. 13kir.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Messageries Maritimes S.S. Congo, from Marseilles, passed the Straits of Messina on Saturday, and is due here to-morrow. The Moss liner Seti arrived here on Saturday afternoon, from Liverpool, via Gibraltar, Algiers, and Malta, with passengers, mails, and general cargo.

## PAN-ISLAMISM.

## LORD CROMER'S VIEWS.

## THE PRESS IN EGYPT.

## THE NECESSITY FOR REPRESSIVE MEASURES.

Writing to Sir Edward Grey on May 21 last with reference to the Boundary dispute, Lord Cromer says:—

In a separate despatch of to-day's date I dwell on the feelings which recent events had evoked amongst the Moslem population of this country. I may perhaps with advantage add a few remarks on this subject.

It is perfectly natural that an Opposition should exist in Egypt. Moreover, in view of the full liberty granted to the press, of the stimulus which for the last twenty years and more has been given to education, and of the fact that the new generation are only very partially acquainted with the abuses of the past, it can be no matter for surprise that the leaders of the Opposition should for the most part be ambitious young men with a very superficial acquaintance with public affairs, and with very little serious sense of responsibility. The point, however, which is worthy of an opposition, to which no reasonable objection can be urged, but rather the grounds on which the opposition mainly bases its attacks. The enormous material benefits conferred on Egypt by the British occupation are so patent to all the world that criticism in that direction, save perhaps on some very minor points of detail, is debarred. Endeavours have, indeed, been made to show that moral progress has been neglected, more especially in the matter of education; but here also the facts speak for themselves, and they are so strong as to be incapable of distortion by misrepresentation, however gross. The attempt to create a National party by demanding an extension of parliamentary institutions has been made, but has met with no hearty response. The time has not yet arrived when an idea so eminently exotic can take firm root amongst the Egyptians. Moreover, although they may be unwilling to express their opinions openly, the whole of the thinking and intelligent portion of the native population are fully aware that, under existing institutions, full opportunity is given for an expression of their opinions, and that any radical change of system would be premature, if not absolutely dangerous. In objection of these ordinary, and relatively unobjectionable, methods of attack, the Egyptian opposition is almost necessarily obliged to resort to the use of an instrument which, more especially in dealing with a Moslem population, most of whom are in a very backward state of education, is certainly more effective than any other—they appeal to religious fanaticism.

In this despatch, most of which, I may observe, has been drafted by Mr. Findlay, of whose assistance during the recent crisis I cannot speak too highly, incidental allusion has been made to the writings of the Pan-Islamic press. I am aware that even the most violent of these newspapers occasionally make use of a few conventional phrases exhorting Moslems to remain calm; but half-hearted advice of this sort, which is merely given for the sake of appearance, does not explain away the fact that the general tendency of the writing, which has for some long time past appeared in these papers, has been of a nature to inflame Moslem sentiment against Christians and Europeans. Further, there can be no doubt that this writing has not been discouraged, even if it has not been actually encouraged, by many persons occupying very high positions both inside and outside Egypt. That these utterances have produced a certain amount of effect, more especially on the more ignorant classes in the large towns, cannot be doubted.

Many will ask why should not these newspapers be suppressed, more especially as the existing law, although it has for a long time been allowed to remain in abeyance, furnishes the Government with complete powers to suppress them? If I allude to this subject, it is mainly because the view generally taken as regards the liberty of the press in Egypt by those most interested—namely, the Egyptians themselves—is so wholly different from that which most Europeans, and notably most of my own countrymen, would think that they should take, that a few words of explanation will perhaps not be out of place. The ordinary English idea, I conceive, is that the Egyptians value the full liberty now allowed to the press, and would resent any measure tending to impose restrictions on that liberty. My strong belief is that the Egyptian view, though it would probably not find expression in any of the vernacular papers, is quite different. In my Report for the year 1904 ("Egypt No. 1, of 1905," p. 58) I alluded to the fact that in 1902, and again in 1904, the Egyptian General Assembly urged the Government to take strong action against the press. I have talked to scores of Egyptians on this subject, and I have heard their views through many other sources. I do not think I have ever heard a single expression of opinion in favour of the liberty, degenerating into licence, which the vernacular press now enjoys. On the other hand, I have been urged over and over again to adopt repressive measures. The truth is that British policy in this matter is not understood. An educated native said a short time ago to a high British official in the Sudan, "I cannot

understand your press policy." The answer was, "You will not do so until the Gordon College has been in existence for 300 years." Probably the time limit was rather unduly long; otherwise there is much truth in the remark.

I do not make these remarks with a view to advocating repressive measures, to which I am, for the time being, opposed; but rather in order that the facts of the situation should be understood. I do not think that the failure to adopt those measures, in respect to the particular section of the Egyptian press to which I am now alluding, can be defended on the general ground that the Pan-Islamic papers do any sort of good to any class whatsoever of Egyptian society; they do no good, while the harm they do is obvious. I do not doubt, whether in these particular cases, be defended on the ground that, if certain opinions exist, they had better find expression rather than be suppressed. The Pan-Islamic press is not the mouthpiece of opinions which exist. It creates, by every process of misrepresentation, opinions which would otherwise be non-existent.

The grounds for abstention from repressive measures are, in my opinion, different from any of these. In the first place, I think the present Government in Egypt ought to be, and is, quite strong enough to stand on its own merits, and to neglect the ravings of the Pan-Islamic press. In the second place, as a strong advocate of the general principle that the press should be free, I think that any Government is infringing that principle if it begins to pick and choose between those newspapers of which it approves and those of which it disapproves. Under a system of government such as that which exists in Egypt, and which is necessarily more or less bureaucratic, it is most desirable that the press should be free. This freedom, in respect to the whole European press—the writing in which appears to me to have greatly improved, not merely in tone, but also in ability during the last few years—and to a considerable section of the vernacular press, is, I consider, an almost unmixt benefit to the country. I should be sorry to have even the appearance of threatening it. I am of opinion, therefore, that the Pan-Islamic press should be left alone, for the present at all events, and that reliance should be placed on time, and on the true facts of the case being known, to convince the Egyptian public of the folly of those who preach Pan-Islamism. The efforts of any true reformer in this country should be in the direction of creating a fusion, rather than a separation, of European and native Egyptian interests. I may add that the attempt to separate them has, at all events, had one good effect, and that is to convince the numerous nationalities of Europeans residing in Egypt that they have a common interest in opposing the Pan-Islamic propaganda.

Whilst holding this opinion at present, however, I am not prepared to say that if in consequence of the misrepresentations of the Pan-Islamic press, any section of the public passed from words to deeds, and public tranquillity became seriously menaced, it would not be the duty of the Government to brush aside these objections, and to resort to measures of repression. I trust the occasion will not occur.

I should add that, however strongly the conduct of those educated or semi-educated men who, by their writings, have excited Moslem opinion be condemned, I do not consider that this condemnation can, with any degree of justice, be extended to those who were their dupes. On the contrary, I think that no impartial person can fail to recognize that the Moslems of Egypt have recently been placed in a position of much difficulty. Their religious sympathies drew them in one direction. Their material interests drew them in another and absolutely opposite direction. Apart from the fact that the former is, for a while at all events, probably the more powerful of these two sentiments, it is to be observed that it can be no matter for surprise that a great many of the least educated classes failed to recognize the wholly contradictory nature of the two aspirations. Many wished the Sultan to triumph, because he was a Moslem, and at the same time failed to realize that such a triumph would have sounded the death knell of Egyptian reform, and would have connoted a return to the abuses of the past. It is the extreme inconsistency of the Oriental mind which renders Eastern affairs so difficult of comprehension, and, I should add, so interesting to Europeans.

However this may be, the conclusion to be drawn from recent events is abundantly clear. A permanent increase will have to take place in the numbers of the British garrison. The expenditure, over and above that which would be incurred in the United Kingdom, will be paid by the Egyptian Treasury. It is manifestly just that it should not fall on the British taxpayers. The extra expenditure is to be regretted, as there are many other directions in which more money might with advantage be spent in Egypt. But this is a very minor consideration in comparison with the absolute necessity for taking steps to establish confidence in the minds of the public that order and tranquillity can easily be maintained.

## CARLTON HOTEL, BELKLEY (near Alexandria).

Half way to San Stefano.  
RAMLEH'S FASHIONABLE HOTEL  
PATRONISED BY THE ELITE.  
Full Pension from P.T. 50 a day. Visitors from Cairo alight at St. Stefano station.  
24-5-06  
C. AQUILINA, Proprietor.

## "ARE WE FANATIC?"

## OPINIONS OF CAIRO NOTABLES.

## NATIVE PRESS ENQUIRY.

Religious fanaticism and the Legislative Council's new paper have engaged the attention of "Al-Moayad," representative in Cairo, who has had, within the last few days, a series of interviews with several distinguished inhabitants—Moslem and Christian—of Cairo. The following is a summary of fifteen columns of interviews published in the last two issues of "Al-Moayad," as leading articles.

Religious fanaticism does not exist in Egypt, according to the view of several of the notables interviewed. "We have seen no signs of fanaticism in Egypt," said Sayid Omar Mokarram, but it is not impossible that the Government has got evidence to prove that fanaticism does exist in this country. "The opinion of the Government should be known as regards this."

Naguib Pasha Shakhour points out that there is no unusual trouble arising from fanaticism in the country. In any differences which sometimes occur between natives and Europeans in Egypt the former always rely on the Tribunal. "We read and hear about incidents taking place everywhere in the world," continued Shakhour Pasha, "and we may remark that the incidents which often occur at Montmartre, near Paris, are altogether more serious than those which take place in Egypt; and as long I would rather pass alone at night through Sharia El Nahhassee and the Saida Zoubat quarter than through the Montmartre streets. I can never believe that any fanaticism exists in this country."

"Panicism, in Egypt," says Iskander Bey Ammon, advocate of Cairo, "is much less apparent than in any other part of the Orient. The fanaticism which is a result of ignorance exists generally in the East."

"Oriental Moslems and Christians are all fanatical," says M. Habib Lutfallah, a notable of Syrian origin, living in Cairo.

## THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL'S PAPER.

George Eff. Zeidan, proprietor of "Al-Hilal," is of opinion that the nation wants a university more than it does a big paper.

"The Legislative Council's paper would have been entitled 'Al-Umma' (The Nation) had not another paper already taken the same name," says Basil Pasha Tadros. "The name of the paper," continued the Pasha, "is not the Legislative Council's one, as only 10 members of the 50 who compose the Council own the new organ."

Sayed Omar Mokarram declares that the new paper, which will be managed by the Legislative Council, can produce no more effect than the Council itself: it cannot do anything for the public welfare which the Council itself is unable to do.

## COLLEGE ST. JOSEPH.

The annual distribution of prizes took place yesterday afternoon under the presidency of M. Pierre Girard, the French Consul-General, and in the presence of a large and distinguished company. The distribution was preceded by two plays, "King Alfred" (in English) by Dr. Akin, and "Le premier triomphe de Duguesclin"—an operette in one act by H. Depives.

The English play was one proof the more of the remarkable progress made by the college in teaching the language; both in point of pronunciation—always a stumbling-block—and grammar, the actors, no less than their preceptors, deserved our most hearty congratulations.

The name of King Alfred is one ever dear to Anglo-Saxon hearts; when reproduced by aliens and under the shadow of the exotic palm, the hero of our national history appeals even more so. The only fault to be found was in the acting of the part of the historical burnt oaks. History saith that the King was severely hidden for his neglect; but in yesterday's play the Royal guest escaped the scolding. The title rôle was taken by M. F. Kayat, M. A. Balbay was the farmer, and M. G. Rodias was his son George.

"The Triumph of Duguesclin" introduced us to the good old days and scenes of baron outlawry in Brittany. Bertrand Duguesclin (M. N. Zuhar) is the son of a Norman nobleman (M. G. Soussa). Chafing at the ignominy of one of the domestics he flees the castle and forms a roving band of youths of his companionship, who are the terror of the country. They capture a robber and bring him prisoner to an inn kept by a cowardly anabergist, who is the fun kept by. In the midst of the trial of their captive Baron Duguesclin enters to arrest his errand son, who however is pardoned on account of his bravery, and so the whole troop, arrayed in the bravery of the middle ages, march off triumphant.

The musical part of the entertainment was supplied by the college orchestra, who were up to their usual high standard.

In connection with the prizes an exhibition of work by the scholars was held, and included a number of very excellent drawings and plans.

## PASSENGER LISTS.

## ARRIVALS.

Per Moss S.S. Seti, arrived Saturday from Liverpool, &c.:—

Mrs. A. Parkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Soarlett, Miss Alton, Mr. Stuart, Mrs. Kersey, Mr. Fuller, Mrs. C. Inceva, and Miss Pace Balzan, Mr. and Mrs. Florida, Rev. P. R. Atard, Master, Mrs. and Miss Simpson, Mrs. Jessie Watho, Miss Alice Brenton, and 6 deck passengers.

## SPORT AND PLAY.

## CRICKET.

## SERGTS 1ST K. R. RIFLES &amp; BOULAC INSTITUTE.

This match was played on the Institute ground at Ghesiret Badrane on Friday, 20th inst. Neither side was at full strength, and somewhat slow cricket: resulted in a win for the sergeants by 28 runs. Scores:—

## SERGTS 1ST K. R. RIFLES.

Lt. Sgt. Knaggs, b. Wheel	19
Sgt. Bose, b. Riley	1
" Jacobs, b. Riley	0
" Bingham, b. Bain	12
C. Sgt. Harrington, c. Wheel, b. Sealey	7
Sgt. Davies, c. Appleby, b. Sealey	4
Lt. Sgt. Salmo, c. Gadeby, b. Sealey	1
" Johnson, c. Appleby, b. Sealey	0
Sgt. Powell, c. Bain, b. Appleby	0
Rfn. Townsend, not out	18
Sgt. Casey, b. Sealey	8
Byes 3, wides 3	6
Total	76

## RAILWAY INSTITUTE.

Mr. Lion, b. Johnson	7
" Bain, c. Jacobs, b. Knaggs	4
" Nichols, run out	15
" Smith, c. and b. Knaggs	2
" Wheel, b. Johnson	7
" R. Appleby, c. Bose, b. Knaggs	9
" Riley, b. Knaggs	7
" Sealey, b. Knaggs	1
" Jones, b. Knaggs	3
" Gadeby, b. Johnson	0
" Lloyd-Jones, not out	0
Leg-byes	2
Total	48

## UNION CLUB v. THE REST.

Played on Saturday, terminating in an easy win for The Rest, for whom Marsden and Mustard hit very freely, especially on the leg side, though both had a great deal of luck. The bad batting of The Rest was remarkable, and very probably cost them the game. The batting of The Rest was as bad as some of their fielding. Mention must, however, be made of the good work in the field done by W.E. Peel and H. P. Carver and the fine catch at point that dismissed Mustard. Score and analysis:—

## THE REST.

R. E. Aubrey, b. Graves	24
A. Morrison, run out	13
T. H. Marsden, l.b.w. de Rougemont	62
K. L. Macanley, b. Graves	18
E. G. Henley, c. Barley, b. de Rougemont	0
A. Mustard, c. Seb, b. de Rougemont	60
R. B. McLean, st. Job, b. Graves	1
S. J. Dawson, not out	27
E. Blythman, c. Job, b. Graves	1
C. M. E. Dealy, st. Job, b. de Rougemont	0
B. 3 w. 1, n.b. 6	10
Total	216

## UNION CLUB.

W. E. Peel	0	M.	R.	W.
J. C. McLaren	8	0	40	0
P. P. Graves	15	3	64	4
G. L. Bailey	4	0	14	0
R. G. McLaren	1	0	13	0
L. de Rougemont	5-1	0	36	4

## UNION CLUB.

H. P. Carver, b. Mustard	5
W. E. Peel, c. Substituta, b. Aubrey	7
T. C. McLaren, run out	11
P. P. Graves, b. Mustard	0
R. G. McLaren, b. Mustard	1
G. L. Bailey, c. and b. Marsden	31
F. A. de Rougemont, b. Aubrey	4
Foster, c. Mustard, b. Marsden	2
Job, c. and b. Aubrey	4
Baber, not out	0
L. b. 3, n. b. 1	4
Total	69

## UNION CLUB.

Mustard	8	8	28	3
Aubrey	9	0	29	3
Marsden	1-1	0	8	2

## PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

The Earl of Cromer paid a visit to the headquarters of the Church Army in Bryanston-street, London, last week. Under the guidance of Prebendary Carile, honorary chief secretary, and Mr. W. F. Hamilton, K.C., Lord Cromer also paid a visit to one of the society's labour homes in Crawford-street. He inspected the home and its arrangements closely, and entered into conversation with several of the inmates.

Captain Protheroe Smith, 21st Lancers, has been appointed officer commanding the Military Mounted Police, Egypt.

Rev. E. Ryan, Senior Chaplain to the Forces (R.C.), has been granted leave of absence for two months.

M. E. Gress, of the Ministry of the Interior, has obtained three months' leave.

M. Gonbrun Bey Haddad, attached to the Bureau of Public Security, has been granted 3½ months' leave, to date from the 17th inst.

St. Joseph's Foundlings' Home, Moharram Bey, has received £1 from Miss Vre Chevalier and a like sum from Miss Ohami Michel in memory of the late Miss Dalli.



## LE COMMERCE EXTERIEUR.

La direction générale des douanes vient de publier son bulletin du commerce extérieur de l'Egypte en ce qui concerne le mois de juin écoulé. Il en résulte que le total des marchandises importées par les cinq ports de l'Egypte (Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Damietta et Kosseir) pendant le dit mois représente (y compris les tabacs) une valeur de L.E. 1.645,913 contre L.E. 1.452,898 pendant le mois correspondant de 1905 soit une différence de L.E. 193,015 en faveur du mois de juin 1906.

La valeur des marchandises importées pendant les six premiers mois de cette année représente une plus-value de L.E. 1.086,293 sur la période correspondante de l'année dernière (L.E. 10,513,579 en 1906 et L.E. 9,427,286 en 1905).

Quant à la valeur des marchandises exportées, elle représente pour le mois de juin 1906 un total de L.E. 940,588 contre L.E. 1,316,611 pour juin 1905, soit une différence de L.E. 376,023 en faveur de juin 1905.

Le résultat pour les six premiers mois de l'année 1906 présente une plus-value de L.E. 1,544,708 sur la période correspondante de 1905, la valeur des marchandises exportées pendant le 1er semestre de 1906 étant de L.E. 11,154,660 et de 9,609,952 pour le 1er semestre de 1905.

Nous passerons sous silence les opérations de réexportation et de transit qui ne représentent qu'une très faible partie du commerce total.

Comme pays de provenance ou de destination, l'Angleterre vient en tête aussi bien de l'importation qu'à l'exportation. Son commerce d'importation avec l'Egypte pendant le mois de juin 1906 représente une valeur de L.E. 608,149 et pendant les six premiers mois de l'année L.E. 3,458,148 contre L.E. 490,800 et 3,143,862 pendant les périodes correspondantes de l'année 1905. En ce qui concerne le commerce d'exportation de l'Angleterre avec l'Egypte, nous notons L.E. 457,445 en juin 1906 et L.E. 5,492,473 pendant les six premiers mois de cette année, contre L.E. 511,551 et 4,756,248 et pendant les périodes correspondantes de 1905.

Toutes les autres puissances suivent de très loin l'Angleterre aussi bien pour le commerce d'importation que pour l'exportation. C'est ainsi que la France qui vient immédiatement après elle comme pays importateur est représentée par L.E. 1,231,133 pour les six premiers mois de 1906 et que l'Allemagne qui occupe le deuxième rang à l'exportation ne figure pendant la même période que pour L.E. 557,637.

Le commerce d'exportation de la France représente L.E. 893,293 pendant le même temps. Elle vient sous ce rapport avant l'Amérique qui est représentée à l'exportation par L.E. 617,450.

## ORDRE DU JOUR DE LA COMMISSION

La commission municipale qui se réunira le 25 juillet discutera l'ordre du jour suivant :  
1<sup>re</sup> Communications diverses.  
2<sup>nd</sup> Demande de crédits divers.

1<sup>re</sup> L.E. 321, à prélever sur le budget extraordinaire pour l'installation de grilles en fer autour des nouveaux aqueducs de la Haute Zinzina, des rues Sidi El Haggari et Zawiet el Badan (Délégation, 26 Juin).

2<sup>nd</sup> L.E. 100, à titre supplémentaire, à prélever sur la Réserve du budget ordinaire, pour frais de courses du Service des Routes (Délégation 26 Juin).

3<sup>rd</sup> L.E. 1600, à titre supplémentaire, pour fourniture de fourrages (Délégation 26 Juin), à régulariser ultérieurement sur les économies du budget ordinaire.

4<sup>th</sup> L.E. 100, à titre supplémentaire, à prélever sur la Réserve du Budget Ordinaire, pour l'éclairage du palais municipal (Délégation du 17 Juillet).

5<sup>th</sup> Proposition tendant à l'achat d'un rouleau compresseur et ouverture de crédit y relative ; à prélever sur le budget extraordinaire.

6<sup>th</sup> Proposition tendant à la nomination d'un chauffeur pour la pompe automobile et d'un ingénieur mécanicien de 1ère classe pour les Services de la Municipalité en général, (Délégation 19 Juin 1906).

7<sup>th</sup> Rapport de Mr. Rothacker sur la situation de la Municipalité vis-à-vis de certaines Sociétés.

8<sup>th</sup> Question relative à l'agrandissement de la route de la Ouaiche et rapport de l'ingénieur en chef, à ce sujet.

9<sup>th</sup> Proposition de la Délégation pour la représentation de la Municipalité au 2<sup>nd</sup> Congrès international d'assainissement et de salubrité de l'habitation.

10<sup>th</sup> Exécutions et emprises : (Voir Délégation des 29 Mai 1906, 12 et 19 Juin et 3 Juillet 1906).

11<sup>th</sup> Affaires judiciaires.

Supplément Commercial et Financier.  
DE  
"L'EGYPTIAN GAZETTE"

Le Supplément Commercial et Financier de l'"Egyptian Gazette" paraît chaque Samedi à midi, de façon à pouvoir être expédié par le paquebot autrichien. Il contient des revues complètes et impartiales du coton, des graines de coton, et du marché des valeurs ; les dernières statistiques jusqu'à la veille de sa publication ; des tableaux des fluctuations de la place et les copies des dépêches officielles envoyées à la Liverpool Cotton Association, etc. etc.

L'abonnement pour une année en Egypte coûte L.E. 5 y compris les frais de poste ; pour l'étranger 10 P.T. de port en sus.

## BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(Aujourd'hui à midi et demie.)

Le marché est plutôt calme avec légère tendance à la baisse ; la liquidation de fin de mois commencerait, paraît-il, à produire ses effets.

L'Agricole est soutenue à 21/32.  
L'Obligation Crédit Foncier ancienne perd 1/2 à 329.

La Cassa di Sconto recule de 1 franc à 2 9/16.  
Les Nungovich Hotels gagnent 1/16 à 16 1/16.

Les Estates reculent de 1/32 à 1 3/4.  
Les Cotton Mills, la Salt and Soda et la Banque d'Orient sont inchangés et clôturent à leurs cours précédents.

## Circulaire H. De Vries et Boutigny

## NOTES ET CRITIQUES.

Le Caire, Vendredi 20 Juillet 1906.

Hier, à Londres, le Consolidé anglais a coté à 87 5/8, soit en baisse de 1/4. L'Egypte restée inchangée à 105 1/4. La National Bank a gagné 1/4 le livre à 25 3/8 et l'Agricole 1/8 à 9 3/4. La Delta est demeurée inchangée à 16 3/4, de même que la Delta Light à 11 3/4. A Paris, l'action Crédit Foncier Egyptien a repris 3 francs à 753. La Banque d'Athènes a été cotée, ex-coupon, à 148.

Ici nous avons eu, ce matin, un marché calme, avec affaires restreintes et tendance à la réaction.

La National Bank a coté plus faible à 25 1/8 et l'Agricole à 9 11/16. La Cassa di Sconto a fléchi à 290-221 l'action ancienne et 219 la nouvelle. La Banque d'Athènes a avancé à 149. La Banque d'Orient a été offerte à 139. Le Comptoir Financier a perdu 3/32 à 6 3/16.

L'action Crédit Foncier s'est alourdie à 757 et l'Obligation à lots 1886 à 329 3/30.

L'action Immobilière est restée à 373 ; la part de fondateur a gagné 5 francs à 665 6/10. La Warden Estate a avancé à 6 1/16.

L'action Allotment a fléchi à 3 3/8 7/16 et la part de fondateur à 121. L'Improvements Corporation a atteint 4 3/4 pour clôturer à 4 5/8 11/16.

Les actions de capital Baux du Caire et les Jonissances ont perdu respectivement 2 francs à 125 1/2 et 231-262.

Dans le groupe des valeurs hôtelières, les Nungovich ont été ramenés à 15 7/8 15/16. Toujours en tenue tendue, les Buehler se sont maintenus aux abords de 6. Les Upper Egypt se sont raffermis à 4 11/16.

Parmi les petites valeurs, les Delta Land ont perdu 3/32 à 3 7/16. La part de fondateur Betates a rétrogradé à 10 13/16. Les Markets sont tombés à 23 sh. Les Salt and Soda ont progressé à 20 sh. Les Walker and Maimarobi à 0 11/16 3/4, les Constructions à 1 5/16 3/8 et les Oasis à 1 1/8 3/16. Les Sucrières ont été échangées entre 24 et 25 francs.

Les négociations engagées entre l'Express Nile Steamers Co. et la Nile Steam Navigation ont définitivement abouti. Le contrat a été signé hier.

A partir du 1er Août, les services de la Nile Steam Navigation passeront à l'Express Nile, qui se chargera du transport accéléré des marchandises entre le Caire et Alexandrie. Les services entre le Caire et la Haute Egypte seront inaugurés dans le cours de l'hiver prochain.

La conclusion de cette affaire peut être considérée comme hautement avantageuse pour l'Express Nile.

Suivant un télégramme de Londres, l'assemblée extraordinaire des actionnaires de l'Egyptian Land and General Trust (Hooker) tenue hier à Londres, a rejeté à l'unanimité l'arrangement relatif à la fusion avec l'Egyptian Delta Land and Investment Co.

L'assemblée générale extraordinaire de l'Egyptian Trust and Investment (Glymenopolis), tenue le 12 Juillet courant à Londres, a confirmé les résolutions prises le 26 Juin dernier relativement à la liquidation volontaire de la Société et à l'absorption de celle-ci par la Building Lands Co.

Aux questions posées par divers actionnaires, le président de meeting, M.R. Logan, a répondu que la Société recevra 60,000 actions d'une valeur nominale de £1 de la Building Lands Co. en échange des 2,000 actions à £1 du Trust, ce qui représente une bonification de £40,000, soit 20% sur le capital.

M. Broadbridge, qui a été nommé liquidateur, a annoncé qu'il sera procédé à l'échange des titres "dans quelques semaines, c'est-à-dire, dès que les certificats des nouvelles actions émises par la Building Lands Co. arriveront d'Egypte."

## MILITARY TAILORS.

EGYPTIAN ARMY OUTFITS A SPECIALITY.

## RIDING BREECHES.

## F. Phillips &amp; Co.

## LADIES' TAILORS.

(HIGH CLASS WORK ONLY)

## CAIRO &amp; ALEXANDRIA.

## Administration des Chemins de Fer de l'Etat Egyptien

## AVIS

L'Administration des Chemins de fer de l'Etat à l'honneur de porter à la connaissance du public, que les dispositions de dessous seront mises en vigueur pendant la saison cotonnière, en vue d'éviter l'encombrement des plateformes à marchandises et les difficultés de service :

"1- Les différents lots de marchandises devront être séparés l'un de l'autre par une distance de deux pieds au moins.

"2- Ils devront être rangés et arrimés avec soin.

"3- Lorsque une série de lots à expédier aura été reçue et amassée sur une plateforme, aucun autre lot ne pourra y être reçu avant qu'il n'y ait de la place disponible, c'est-à-dire qu'il est défendu d'empiler de nouveaux lots de marchandises sur les lots déjà déposés sur la plateforme.

"4- Il devra être réservé sur chaque plateforme un passage suffisamment large pour permettre la circulation des charrettes.

"Si ces dispositions n'étaient pas observées et si la confusion survenait dans une gare parmi les différents lots à expédier, le public est averti d'être très prudent, les portes de la gare seront fermées et qu'aucun nouveau lot de marchandise n'y sera admis jusqu'à ce que les plateformes soient entièrement dégagées. En outre, à partir de ce moment il ne sera délivré de récépissés que pour la quantité de marchandises correspondant au nombre de wagons dont la gare pourra disposer journellement.

"L'Administration invite les intéressés et le public en général à vouloir bien coopérer à la mise en vigueur de ces dispositions qui sont prises dans le but d'éviter tout désordre et toute irrégularité."

Directeur Général,

J. H. L'E. JOHNSTONE.

Le Caire, le 1er Août, 1906. 28470-2-1

## Egyptian State Railways and Telegraphs

## NOTICE.

The Egyptian State Railways have the honour to inform the public that, to avoid overcrowding of the Railway goods platforms during the Cotton Season, and the confusion necessarily resulting therefrom, the following regulations will be enforced :

"1- All consignments must be separated from one another by a minimum distance of two feet.

"2- Consignments must be well arranged and stacked together.

"3- When one lot of consignments has been received and stacked on one platform no more will be allowed to be placed on that platform until there is vacant space, i.e., all stacking of subsequent consignments on the top of these already existing will be prohibited.

"4- A sufficient space must be left on each platform as a roadway for carts.

"Should the Railways find that these arrangements are not being carried out, and that there is confusion amongst the consignments, notice is hereby given that in such a case the gates of the station will be shut, and no more consignments will be accepted until the platforms are empty, and thereafter receipt will only be given for the amount of goods for which wagons are available each day.

"The Railways invite the co-operation of the public in carrying out these regulations, which will avert the irregularities and confusion which arise at several stations during the last Cotton Season.

Cairo, 1st August, 1906.

J. H. L'E. JOHNSTONE,

General Manager.

## Calendar of Coming Events.

## ALEXANDRIA.

July.  
Mon. 23 Windsor Hotel. Concert by De Salvo orchestra. 6-12 daily. (Sundays 11-1 also).

Mex Casino and Restaurant on Syren Island. Concert daily by Roumanian orchestra. (Tel. No. 940.)

French Garden. Varieties. 9.  
Zinzina Theatre. Cinematograph Theatre. 9.

Alhambra. Castellano's opera company in La Bohème. 9.15.

San Stefano Theatre. Varieties. 9.30.

A.S.C. Gymkhana.  
Mustapha Range. B.R.C. (Alex.) Practice. 2.30.

Sun. 29 San Stefano Casino. Concert. 10.30 and 4.30.

Round Point Pigeon Shooting. 2.30.

## CAIRO.

July.  
Mon. 23 New Theatre Abbas. Italian opera company. 9.

Théâtre des Nouveautés. 9.30.  
Alcazar Parisien. 9.30.

Tues. 24 Esbekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9.

Wed. 25 Continental Hotel. Concert by Military Band. 8 to 11.

Fri. 27 Zoological Gardens. Afternoon Concert by the Ghizeh Boys' Band.

Esbekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9.

Sat. 28 Masonic Hall, Boulac Road. Regular meeting Ragheb Mark Lodge, No. 510. Discussion on appointment of District Grand Master. 9. All Mark Masons interested cordially invited.

Sun. 29 Zoological Gardens. Concert by Ghizeh Boys' Band. Afternoon.

## Banco di Roma

## AVIS

Le Banco di Roma est autorisé à recevoir à ses guichets de 21 au 24 juillet les souscriptions à l'émission de 20,000 actions sur les 80,000 formant le capital social de L. It. 2,000,000 de la société italienne "Hermès" pour la construction d'automobiles.

Par suite d'un contrat passé avec une société belge, la société Hermès s'est assurée, pendant les trois premiers exercices, une vente annuelle d'au moins 500 voitures ; donnant à elle seule un bénéfice de L. It. 750,000.

Les actions de 25 livres italiennes nominales sont émises à L. It. 75.

Pour renseignements détaillés s'adresser au Banco di Roma.

28,269-3-2

## SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

## ALEXANDRIA HARBOUR.

## ARRIVAGES.

July 21.  
Seti, Brit. s., capt. Crook, Liverpool and Malta, Moss & Co.

July 22.  
Enna, It. s., capt. Merlo, Naples, Florio-Rubattino.

Vassiliou, Georgios, Greek s., capt. Campain, West Harlepool.

Momii, It. s., capt. de Benedetto, Genoa and Messina, Florio-Rubattino.

Syrian Prince, Brit. s., capt. Chibers, Newcastle and Malta, Genco & Co.

Danot, Deutch. s., capt. Hansen, Rotterdam.

Anna Goich, Aust. s., capt. Tomich, Gravosa.

Boar, Brit. s., capt. Wright, Cyprus and Port Said.

July 23.  
Habsburg, Aust. s., capt. Klamberger, Trieste and Brindisi.

## DEPARTURES.

July 21.  
Esperanza, Brit. s., capt. Yeroynani, Messina.

Abbanes, Greek s., capt. Catramatos, Candia.

Tsiritza, Rus. s., capt. Rallan, Syria and Odessa.

Kosseir, Brit. s., capt. Winter, Syria.

Clopatras, Aust. s., capt. Ivellich, Brindisi and Trieste.

Athos, Germ. s., capt. Holm, Syria, with part of previous cargo.

Ruman Prince, Brit. s., capt. Evans, Syria, with part of previous cargo.

Frits Gerald, Brit. s., capt. Raggier, Tripoli.

July 22.  
Boatford, It. s., capt. Seabille, Port Said.

Seriphos, Germ. s., capt. Scholtz, Zee, in ballast.

## BOURSE KHEDIVIALE

## CONTRATS

Fluctuations de 9h.30 à 1h. p.m.  
Cotons F.G.F.B.

Dans la matinée : prix plus haut pour juillet talari 18 7/8 à — ; plus bas pour juillet 18 3/4 à —.

Graines de coton  
Dans la matinée : prix plus haut pour juillet P.T. 68 15/40 à — ; plus bas pour juillet 67 35/40 à —.

REMARQUES  
(De midi à 1h. p.m.)

Coton.—Il y a eu reprise sur la vieille récolte et le juillet a clôturé ferme. La hausse s'est accentuée sur le novembre qui a fini au plus haut prix.

Graines de coton.—A la dernière heure il y a eu un peu de calme sur l'août mais la nouvelle récolte a maintenu la hausse.

Fèves.—Marché nul.

Bourse Khédiviale, le 21 juillet 1906

## COTONS

copie de la dépêche  
DE L'ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION  
à la  
LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 10h. 15 a.m.)

Tal. 19 5/16 Livraison Juillet  
" 17 5/16 " Août  
" 17 1/8 " Novembre  
" 17 1/32 " Janvier

Marché ferme  
Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassal, can.

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à Bourse Khéd. à 1h. p.m.)

Tal. 19 1/16 Livraison Juillet  
" 17 5/32 " Août  
" 16 31/32 " Novembre  
" 17 3/16 " Janvier

Marché quiet

MAIRIE DE MINET-EL-BASSAL  
(23 juillet 1906.—(11h.56 a.m.)

Cotons.—Clôture du marché du 21 juillet : Soutenus.

REVENUS

Fair, Fully Fair, Good Fair, Fully Good, Fair et Good ; Fermes

HAUTE-EGYPTE ET FAYOUM

Fair, Fully Fair, Good Fair, Fully Good, Fair et Good ; Fermes

ABBAHI

Fully Good Fair, Good, Extra ; Fermes

JOANNOVICH

Fully Good Fair, Good, Extra ; Fermes

Etat du marché de ce jour, cotons :

Graines de coton.—Manquent

Disponible

Ticket

Rien

Rien

Mit-Affé

Haute-Egypte.—

Bêles.—Fermes

Qualité Saïdi.—Cond. Saha P.T. — à —

Bêles.—

Fèves.—Marché nul

Saïdi : Disponible.

Fayoum : Disponible.

Qualité Saïdi.—Cond. Saha P.T. 125 à 130

Levante.—Soutenus

Disponible : Rien

Cond. Saha P.T. 120 à 130

Orges.—Faibles

Cond. Saha P.T. 65 à 68

Mais.—Sans changement

Disponible : Rien.  
Cond. Saha P.T. 80 à 85  
Les arrivages de ce jour se chiffrent par cantars 579 contre même jour l'année précédente cantars 816.

Exportation du 21 et 22 juillet, de 20 juillet  
Coton Bal. 2581 Bal. 3200  
Gr. de cot. Ard. — Ard. —  
Fèves — — — —

Les prix suivants ont été pratiqués ce jour :

COTON  
C.M.S.

(RASSE-EGYPTE)  
Province Garbich

Kafr-Zayat ... De P.T. 280 à 400  
Tantah ... — — — —

SECTION DES GRAINES ET CEREALES  
PRIX FRANCO-EGYPTE : DISPONIBLE TICKET  
Graines de coton Affé. P.T. — à P.T. —  
Haute-Egypte.

Bêles Saïdi. — — — —  
Fèves Saïdi. — — — —  
Fayoumi — — — —

## ARRIVAGES

des dimanches 22 et lundi 23 juillet 1906  
Documents du 1<sup>er</sup> Alexandria General Produce Assoc.

CHEMINS DE FER BARQUES  
Cotons ... S/B — —  
Graines de coton ... sacs 48 —

Bêles Saïdi. — — — — 50  
Bêles — — — —



## TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

## STATE OF RUSSIA.

## EVE OF REVOLUTION.

## THE DUMA DISSOLVED.

## DISAFFECTION IN ARMY.

## PETERSBURG SWARMING WITH TROOPS.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 21.

The Tsar has notified the Emperor William that he has abandoned his foreign tour owing to the political situation.

The authorities suppressed six newspapers here yesterday. This measure provoked rioting and the police and troops were stoned.

(Reuter)

ST. PETERSBURG, July 21.

It has been resolved in principle to dissolve the Duma and to order new elections. The final decision is to be taken to-day at a Ministerial Council, presided over by the Tsar.

Yesterday's vote in the Duma is regarded as strengthening the hands of the revolutionaries because the Constitutional Democrats, under pressure and threats of dissolution, deprived the manifesto of its sting and added a clause admonishing the people to remain quiet. This has completely split the Liberal groups.

Later.

The Tsar by a Ukase has dissolved the Duma and ordered the convocation of a new Duma on 5th March next.

(Reuter)

ST. PETERSBURG, July 21.

The Duma has voted the manifesto to the people concerning the Agrarian question. The dissolution of the Duma and fresh elections have been decided on in principle. (H.)

ST. PETERSBURG, July 22.

A ukase has ordered the dissolution of the Duma and the convocation of a new assembly for the 5th March.

Another ukase appoints M. Stolypine President of the Council of Ministers, in succession to M. Goremykin.

Most of the Deputies have gone to deliberate in Finland.

In the evening, the cavalry repressed a riot on Newsky Prospect. (Havas)

ST. PETERSBURG, July 22.

The Imperial manifesto justifies the dissolution of the Duma, stating that the latter made an illegal appeal to the country.

The Tsar makes an appeal to all the classes of the Empire with a view to the realisation of reforms. (Havas)

ST. PETERSBURG, July 22.

The Ukase relieves Premier Goremykin of his post and appoints instead the Minister of the Interior, M. Stolypin, who also retains the post of Minister of the Interior.

The decision to dissolve the Duma was reached in the Council of the Empire, presided over by the Tsar, sitting late into the night at Peterhof.

The Grand Duke, General Trepoff, and the Court officials were present.

Troops are massing here and in Moscow and other centres, in addition to the Guard regiments, which marched into St. Petersburg on Thursday.

All proletarian organisations have completed preparations for a pacific general strike. M. Stuchinski, Minister of Agriculture, has resigned.

The Duma building is closed and guarded by police, who refuse the members admission. The Embassies are guarded by troops. A state of extraordinary defence has been proclaimed in St. Petersburg.

Disaffection has reappeared in the Russian Army. Cavalry have been sent to Kronstadt, where a ferment has broken out amongst the garrison.

St. Petersburg is swarming with troops. The railways and post offices are closed. Some rioting occurred yesterday evening and the troops were called out. Most of the members of the Duma have gone to Finland in order to discuss the situation.

The Tsar, in a manifesto concerning the dissolution of the Duma, says that the Duma greatly disappointed his expectations. Instead of practical work it undertook illegal action and beyond its sphere. His Majesty promises to give necessitous peasants the means of enlarging their lands, and intends, he says, to enforce obedience to law. (Reuter)

## BLACK SEA FLEET THREATENS REVOLT.

SEBASTOPOL, July 22.

At a meeting of 2,500 blue-jackets demands were drawn up for presentation to Admiral Skrydloff. They state that unless the demands are fulfilled all the sailors of the Black Sea fleet will revolt. (Reuter)

## GENERAL STOESEL.

## NOT SENTENCED TO DEATH.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 21.

The report circulated here and in Tokio that General Stoessel had been sentenced to death for the surrender of Port Arthur is incorrect and based on pure conjecture. (R.)

## GREAT FIRE IN DUNDEE.

DAMAGE—£400,000.

EDINBURGH, July 21.

Damage to the extent of £400,000 has been caused by a fire in Dundee which has destroyed the largest whisky stores in Great Britain and two jute warehouses. (Reuter)

## NATAL OPERATIONS.

DURBAN, July 22.

The eight days' grace have expired. 1,047 rebels, altogether, have surrendered. (Reuter)

## MR. BEIT'S BEQUESTS.

JOHANNESBURG, July 21.

Mr. Albert Beit has also bequeathed over £600,000 to charitable and other objects. (R.)

## PEACE IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

NEW YORK, July 21.

Peace has been signed on board the Marblehead. (Reuter)

## MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN MARRIED.

LONDON, July 21.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain was married to Miss Ivy Dundas at St. Margaret's, Westminster. (Reuter)

## FALL IN CONSOLS.

LONDON, July 21.

It is believed that the fall in Consols is ascribable to heavy sales by insurance companies and bar sales. (Reuter)

## BISLEY RIFLE MEETING.

LONDON, July 21.

King's Prize.—Captain Davies, 1st Middlesex Regiment. (Reuter)

## HOME CRICKET.

LONDON, July 21.

Cricket. Yorkshire beat Somerset by an innings and 6 runs. Lancashire beat Sussex by 281 runs. Kent beat Gloucestershire by 90 runs. Derbyshire beat West Indians by 5 wickets. The rest of the matches were drawn. (Reuter)

## ARMY AND NAVY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 14.

Major H. S. V. Ormond, Lancashire Fusiliers, has been posted temporarily to the 2nd Battalion at Ferozy, pending embarkation next trooping season to join the 1st Battalion at Cairo.

Major W. P. Elmisle, Lancashire Fusiliers, has been selected for the appointment of second in command of the 2nd Battalion, Ferozy, and returns from the 3rd Battalion, Pretoria, to take up his duties. He is amongst the last of the officers who will be appointed "second in command." Major Elmisle has served with the "Minden Boys" for twenty-three years, reaching his present rank in 1900, and he has the Nile Expedition, including the battle of Khartoum (medal, Egyptian medal with clasp), and the South African War, including the fighting for the relief of Ladysmith—he was badly wounded at Spion Kop—and the campaign generally, to his credit (mentioned in despatches, Queen's medal with four clasps).

Recent promotions in the Royal Munster Fusiliers bring Lieutenant G. J. Ryan, D.S.O., to the top of the list of subalterns of that regiment, and in due course he will get his captaincy. Presently he is employed with the Egyptian Army, and is in command of No. 4 Company of the Camel Corps at Barr. Bimbashi Ryan won his decoration in South Africa with the Mounted Infantry, and during the campaign he was twice mentioned in despatches for his excellent work in the Transvaal, Orange River Colony, and Cape Colony.

The 21st (Empress of India's) Lancers, of Oudhrum fame, has been ordered to leave Hounslow for Aldershot, to join the 1st Cavalry Brigade, on the 1st October next. The 21st will be replaced at Hounslow by the 1st King's Dragoon Guards from Aldershot. The K.D.G.'s were stationed at Hounslow prior to the South African War.

It is understood that Sir John Fisher is the great stop to any tampering with the naval defence of the country. In this he is strongly backed by the Liberal Imperialists in the Government.

## POSSIBILITIES OF THE SUDAN.

We have culled the following from one of the many London financial papers, and reproduce it for what it is worth. The author seems to have some very elastic ideas:—

Sudan as an agricultural land presents a large field for safe and sound investment. The agricultural land of Sudan is by far superior to the land of Egypt, and it is hoped by everybody that it will make a better and more sure progress. The Sudan Delta, which is very large in area, is fertile and promising, to such an extent that it makes one forget the land of Egypt and expect great things for Sudan. The Government, after connecting Sudan with Egypt by the railway started by Lord Kitchener, and with Europe by the Nile and Red Sea Railway, is hurrying up in crossing the different parts of the country with the rail lines. She also projects to cross Sudan Delta with one or two canals for a distance of about 600 miles, and last year sent a representative to America to study the latest methods of excavation, so that she might employ them in this great enterprise. That Sudan is going to surpass Egypt is quite beyond doubt, and I might mention Khartoum, the capital of the country, as a striking evidence. This city, though it is only about five years old, has attained comparatively a wonderful success, and the price of its land has risen a hundred and two hundred per cent. The city is quite modern in its arrangements, and the avenues, which represent the British flag, are beautiful, spacious, symmetrical, and well constructed. It is recognised by all visitors as having, except in America, no parallel as a modern city in its sanitary arrangement and beauty of avenues, and I presume that it is this which has resulted in the rise in the price of land.

## Khartoum Land Values.

The square metre is sold now from 12s. to £4, and it is believed by many to be a very low price still in comparison with the success expected for the country. Although now the land of this promising city is seized firmly by financiers and companies, yet there are still some central and first-class pieces, which with some skill and endeavour can be bought from Egyptian and Sudanese owners. As an agricultural land, Sudan undoubtedly is very much superior to Egypt or any other agricultural country. Various English and Egyptian financiers are flocking to the Sudan, and rushing upon its land, but the Government is against speculation and she does her best to discourage them, and the only financiers and companies who are doing real business are those who have got permanent representatives in the country to watch the affairs and seize the opportunities when they occur.

By the way, as to the land question, I should not omit to mention Cyprus—an island in the eastern basin of the Mediterranean, between 30° 33' and 35° 41' north latitude, and between 32° 20' and 40° 33' east longitude, about 200 miles from Port Said. It is the third largest island in the Mediterranean. I was very much impressed on visiting the island last summer by the cheapness of its land. The Government (English) has constructed a railway from Famagusta, the intended port of the island, to Nicosia, its capital, and is constructing a port in Famagusta. As yet the people there are asleep, and the land of Famagusta is still very cheap. The agricultural land is also good and cheap. Famagusta, which, as it is rumoured, is becoming a head port and a naval station, is a very ancient and historically interesting city. Its old ruins, when they become known to tourists, are alone sufficient to secure for it a Rapid and Prosperous Growth.

The island, on the whole, might be said to be very interesting. Its summer resort, Mount Troodos, is fascinating, being a forest of pines, and its top, which is called Mount Olympus, is about 6,500 ft. above sea level, overlooking beautiful scenery. From what I saw in the island, I had every evidence that it is going to grow, and that the cheapness of its land at present gives it most lucrative opportunity. Sir William Wilcocks, in his capacity as chairman of the Anglo-Egyptian Land Allotment Company, only a few months since introduced to the island the enterprise of Establishing an Agricultural Bank at Famagusta similar to the Agricultural Bank of Egypt. Sir W. Wilcocks also bought some thirty thousand acres of land from the Government, and he is introducing important irrigation works to the island; but the opportunities there are still abundant, as the natives are deeply asleep.



What is Whisky?

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MACDONALD & CO. SHARIA EL MAGHARBY, CAIRO.

Sudan Agent:—ANGELO CAPATO, Khartoum. 20985-21, 12, 906

## THE ABYSSINIAN AGREEMENT.

## GERMAN DISSATISFACTION.

Since the announcement of the conclusion of the agreement between Great Britain, France, and Italy regarding Abyssinia, the German official, semi-official, and inspired Press has been full of assurances that the German Government regards the terms on which the new African Triple Alliance, as it is termed in Berlin, has been established as satisfactory and not unfavourable to German interests. These assertions that Germany regards the new agreement with benevolent indifference have been supported by a series of plausible arguments, none of which, however, will succeed in misleading vigilant observers of German diplomatic methods.

Precisely the same declarations, supported by almost identical arguments, were made after the conclusion of the Anglo-French agreement in 1904, and events have shown that they were false and misleading. The protestations that Germany regards the new Abyssinian agreement with indifference must be accepted with a certain degree of scepticism, as there are good reasons for believing that, on the contrary, the conclusion of the pact between Great Britain, France, and Italy excites certain apprehension and mistrust in German minds. The Abyssinian agreement must necessarily be regarded in Germany as an undesirable innovation, because its general political tendency is to weaken the Triple Alliance and to strengthen the bonds already existing between Great Britain, France and Italy. Germany is watching the movement towards the coalition of Great Britain with the Latin nations of Southern Europe with deep suspicion, and any step in this direction is obviously a matter of regret to German statesmen. This reason alone is, the "Standard's" Berlin correspondent suggests, sufficient to render the new Abyssinian agreement undesirable from the German point of view.

The German official communications state that Germany has no political interests in Abyssinia, and that German commercial interests are safeguarded by the guarantee of the maintenance of the "open door" policy in that country. It is noteworthy that almost the entire German Press refuses to treat this particular official assurance seriously. It is pointed out that political and commercial interests are inseparable, and that those Powers possessing the predominant political interest in Abyssinia will necessarily secure the most valuable commercial prizes in the exploitation of that country. Great Britain, France, and Italy have, therefore, despite the guarantee of the "open door," far better prospects of commercial gain in Abyssinia than Germany, whose interests must inevitably suffer.

Why do the German official organs in these circumstances assert with so much superfluity of emphasis that Germany is perfectly satisfied with the new agreement? Precisely for the same reasons which led the German Government publicly to disclaim all opposition to the Anglo-French Agreement of 1904 immediately after its conclusion, viz., that the time was not opportune for a declaration of hostility. Germany, as all the world is aware, promptly seized the first opportunity of opposing with great energy the Anglo-French arrangements regarding the future of Morocco, with the results known. Similarly, it may be stated without fear of contradiction that Germany will take the first favourable chance of asserting herself in Abyssinia, as she has already done in Morocco. Perhaps the result of the Algiers Conference will cause different methods to be employed, but this will depend entirely on circumstances. Changes in the international situation, not foreseen at present, may give Germany the desired opportunity of readjusting the balance of influence in Abyssinia.

Meanwhile, German policy in Abyssinia will be one of extreme vigilance. For the first time since the foundation of the German Empire, a German diplomatic representative will be in residence at Addis Abeba to watch over German interests. The recent visit of a German expedition—partly political and partly commercial in character—under the leadership of Geheimrat Rosen, then a high official of the German Foreign Office, and now German Minister at Tangier, paved the way for further steps of the same kind. A German commercial expedition is now at work in Abyssinia, seeking to secure opportunities of profitable enterprise. The well-informed weekly review, "Der Deutsche," states that the question of the succession to the throne threatens to provoke serious trouble in Abyssinia. The Emperor Menelik's marriage with the Empress Taitu has remained childless, and Menelik now desires to proclaim his illegitimate son, a youth of twenty years, as successor to the throne. The Empress Taitu, on the other hand, favours the selection of her own brother, Ras Olig, to be her husband's successor. Other influential candidates are also in the field, so that intrigue will be rife at the Abyssinian Court for some time to come.

It is obvious that these conditions facilitate the operations for any Power which may desire to counteract British, French, and Italian influences in Abyssinia. "Der Deutsche" declares that, although the Empress Taitu is, in general, hostile to all Europeans, she nevertheless has considerable sympathies for Germany and the Germans. It appears, therefore, that German policy in Abyssinia may have a powerful supporter at the Court of Menelik.

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A LADY, well versed in English and German, wishes to give lessons in private houses, and act as governess. Address, No. 28247, "Egyptian Gazette" offices. 28247-6-4

BLICKENSBERGER TYPEWRITERS.—London Prices: No. 7 £10, No. 5 £8. W.T. Bismarck, 99 Rue Attarine, Alexandria. Post Box 35. 30-6-906A

BAD-NAUHEIM, Germany, Villa Waldersee, (English Pension). Garden, Lift. Waterf. renowned for treatment of heart, gout, rheumatism, nerves, etc. Terms moderate. 28013-52-43

BLACKSMITH WANTED.—European. Must be good drill sharpener and general smith. Wages P.T. 50 per shift of ten hours; overtime P.T. 5 per hour. Apply by letter stating experience and enclosing copies of testimonials. Nile Valley Company, Alagi, Upper Egypt. 28232-12-10

CLERK WANTED.—Must know English, Arabic, and typewriting. Starting salary £5 per month. Apply to Deputy Superintendent of Construction, Delta Light Railways, Cairo. 28261-3-3

FOR SALE.—To be seen at 7 Rue des Ptolemes any time between 9 a.m. and 7 p.m. 803 Rifle (£4), 500 Express Rifle (£12), Revolver (£2), Saddle with bridle complete (£1-10-0), Military pattern wooden bath with convertible top (£1-10-0), Teak chest of drawers with cases (£3), Portable iron bed with box (£2), Valise with mattress (£0-15-0). For further particulars apply to E. W. P. FOSTER, at above address. 28271-3A-1

MRS. BOUCHER, Nursing Institute, 3, Pimlico Road, London, supplies (on receipt of full particulars) Housekeepers, Secretaries, Governesses, and Nurses of all descriptions, including monthly and children's. No fee till suited. 28235-12-8-906

MONSIEUR demande de suite 2 chambres non meublées sans service; n'importe quel étage. Ecrire "Egyptian Gazette" No. 2-2-9. 28263-3-1

ROOMS TO LET for Gentlemen. No. 5 Rue de l'Hôpital Grec. 3rd floor. Very cool. Apply above address. 28267-1

TURKISH COAL.—Expert offers to buy and superintend shipment of TURKISH COAL for account of purchasers. Sailors and steamers open for charters. Apply, by letter, to No. 28,264 "Egyptian Gazette" offices. 28264-6A-2

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Irish Linen Sheeting.

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Dress Suits, Lounge Suits, Breeches, &c. Spring and Summer Stocks now arriving, comprising: Tropical Tweeds, Flannels, Drills, Worsted, Fancy Vesting, &c. All of British Manufacture. Garments cut by experienced English Cutters. Fit and style guaranteed.

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The latest shades in Ties. Newest designs in Oxford and Zephyr Shirts. Cellular Shirts and Pyjamas in great variety. SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO Shirts made to measure. Bath and Dressing Gowns, Soft double collars. The best makes only in Hosiery and Underclothing, Panamas, Straw, Felt, Double Felt Hats, Cork and Fith Helmets, Caps, Turbans, &c.

Travelling Requisites.

Solid Leather Overland Trunks, compressed cane. Gladstone and Kit Bags, Suit Cases, Rugs, &c. Rodger's, Kropp's and Mab's Razors. Patent Razor Straps and Shaving Brushes.

ATHLETIC GOODS.

A varied stock, including Slazenger's Doherty "E.G.M.", Demon, and Ayres central strung Racquets, Squash Racquets and Balls. Tennis Balls. A fresh supply weekly. Golf Clubs, Hockey Sticks and Croquet.

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All the newest shapes, both Ladies and Gents' in the best English makes. Stock is now completed by large deliveries. Stokwassers, Leggings and other makes. Fox's spiral Putties. BUCKSKIN TENNIS BOOTS AT £1. A SPECIALITY.

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Prix du grand flacon 4,50 Frs.  
petit " 2,25 "  
Se trouve dans toutes les pharmacies.  
Depot Principal pour l'Egypte S. FISCHER, Alexandrie.

### REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

CLOSING REPORTS.

LIVERPOOL, July 21, 12.35 p.m.

Sales of the day	4,000
Of which Egyptian	400
American new maize, Spot per cent	4/9
American futures (August-September)	5/70
(December-January)	5/60
American middling	6/06
Egyptian fully good fair, delivery (July)	9 61/64
(August)	9 49/64
(October)	9 19/64
(November)	8 54/64
Egyptian Brown fair (per lb. d.)	8 10/16
" good fair	9 12/16
" good	11
" fully good fair	10 4/16
Egyptian said beans (new per 480 lbs)	—
Cotton Weekly total sales	36,000
" On speculation	1,500
" For export	1,500
" Forwarded consumers	68,000
" Total Import	28,000
" Actual export	7,000
" Stock	610,000
" East India afloat	9,000
" American afloat	50,000
Egyptian Cotton On speculation	900
" Weekly sales	24,000
" Stock	8,000
" Forwarded to consumers	8,000
" Actual Export	200
" Import	10,000

New York, July 21.

Spot Cotton	11
American Futures (August)	10.14
(September)	10.24
(December)	10.40
(January)	10.44
Cable transfers	4.55
Cotton day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	4,000

New Orleans, July 21.

Cotton Spot	10 11/16
" Futures July	10.65
" August	10.27

LIVERPOOL, July 21.

American futures (August-September)	5.69
London, July 21.	—
Bar Silver (per oz. d.)	30 5/16
Private discount (3 month bills)	3 1/4 o/o
Consols (July)	104 1/4
Egyptian United	95 1/4
Turkish United	65 1/4
Rio Tinto	16 3/4
New Dairies	9 1/4
Agricultural Bank	25 1/4
National Bank of Egypt	5 1/4
Rand Mines New	1 11/32
Chartereds of S. Africa	8/32
Nile Valley Gold Mine	1 1/32
New Egyptians	—
The Western Oasis Corporation 12/32 premium	11 1/4
Delta Light (Beehive Shares)	101 1/4
Egyptian Railway	103
" Domain	103
Ottoman Defence	103
Italian Rente 4 o/o	101 1/4
Greek Monopoly	52 1/4
Greek Rente 4 o/o	40 1/4
Ottoman Bank	15 1/4
Egyptian cotton seed to Hull (July) 6 9/16 buyers	9/6
German Beet Sugar (July)	—

PARIS, July 21.

Banque d'Athènes	148
Credit Foncier Egyptien	760
Credit Lyonnais	1155
Comptoir National d'Escompte	—
Land Bank of Egypt	220
Ottoman Bank	646
Lots Turcs	147
Cheque on London	25 1/4
Sugar White No. 3 (July)	25 1/4
Banque de Salonique	175

### COALS

Current prices per ton free on wagon.

	Per ton	Shigs.
CARDIFF	Best quality	26/6 @
NEWPORT	Best quality	25/ -
NEWCASTLE	Bothal	20/6 -
"	Cowpen	20/6 -
"	Hastings	20/ -
"	West Hartley Main	20/ -
SCOTCH	Merry's	19/6 -
"	Bairds	19/6 -
"	Dunlops	19/6 -
"	Best Hamilton Ell	19/6 -
YORKSHIRE	Micklefield	19/6 -
LIVERPOOL	Best Lancashire	19/6 -
PATENT FUEL	Anchor	26/ -
"	Crown	26/ -
"	Star	26/ -
"	Arm w	26/ -
"	Swansea's Graigola	26/ -
"	Swansea	26/ -
NEWCASTLE	Foundry Coke	44/ -
	Gas Coke	34/ -

### Telegramme Havas

BOURSE du 21 juillet 1906

COURS DES VALEURS A TERME, CLOTURE

PARIS

Rente Française 3 o/o	96 92
Dettes Egyptiennes Unifiées	106 50
Extérieure Espagnole	95 67
Russe consolidée	73
Actions de Suez	—
Credit Foncier Egyptien	755
Credit Lyonnais	1155
Comptoir National d'Escompte	655
Banque Ottomane	646
Land Bank of Egypt	220
Banque d'Athènes	148
Banque d'Algerie	—
Credit Franco Egyptien	129
Change sur Londres	25 15 1/2
LONDRES	—
Consolidés anglais	£ 87 1/4
Escomptes — Paris 3, Londres 3 1/2, Berlin 4 1/2 o/o	—

### PRIMES DES CONTRATS

Coton	Liv. Nov.	P.T. 11 1/4	à	—
Gr. de coton	" 3 mois	" 2 1/4	à	—
Coton	Liv. Nov.	P.T. 21 1/4	à	—
Gr. de coton	" 3 mois	" 4 1/4	à	—
Coton	Liv. Nov.	P.T. 7 1/2	à	—
Gr. de coton	" 3 mois	" 1 1/2	à	—

### Eastern Telegraph Co. Ltd.

AVERAGE TIME occupied in transmission of Egyptian telegrams from England to Alexandria on Saturday, 21st July, 1906.

OUTWARDS.

Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. (Cairo time)

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

FROM	The Company's Offices	Postal Telegraph Offices
London	17	34
Liverpool	19	24
Manchester	25	—
Glasgow	28	—
Other Provincial Offices	—	36

### MOUNT TROODOS, Cyprus.

A limited number of paying guests can be received by a Lady during the Summer Months. Cyprus is 24 hours by sea from Port Said. Troodos 6,406 feet above the sea is a delightful and healthy place amongst the pine forests where the troops and Government Officials spend the hot season.

TERMS 2 1/2 GUINEAS PER WEEK. For further particulars apply to Miss YOUNG, Nikosia, or to the Editor.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

NOTES. The pine covered slopes of Mount Troodos where Miss YOUNG has a camp, are about 6,000 feet above the sea; the troops stationed in Cyprus and the Principal Government Officials live there during the hot season from about June till October.

ROUTES. Troodos is about 35 miles from the port of Limassol from which there is a good carriage road to Platres 31 m. Beyond Platres the road is good but steep and from that point people often ride on mules for the rest of the journey. There is also an excellent road from the Capital, Nikosia, by which persons going from that side of the Island drive all the way (about 16 miles).

CLIMATE. The climate is very dry and healthy; in the daytime it is delightful; at night, especially after the end of August, are often rather cold.

DRESS. There is a good deal of red dirt on the hills, and ladies should be provided with washing skirts. White is a good deal worn, but it is advisable to have some brown, fawn, or dust-coloured linen dresses which do not show dust stains as the washing is not first rate. A warm woollen "coat and skirt" costume is also indispensable.

RIDES. There are plenty of delightful rides amongst the hills, but the roads and bridle paths are too steep for bicycles. Mules and ponies can be hired for the season.

EXCURSIONS. Places of interest to be reached on mule or pony back are Kykko Monastery, Kalopanotio, Troodos Monastery, etc.

GAMES. There is a Tennis Club with two good Courts, there are also one or two private tennis and croquet grounds.

CHURCH. An English Church Service is held twice on Sundays at the Regimental Recreation Room.

WATER. The water supply is good and the drinking water pure and delicious.

By June the railway which runs from Famagusta to Nikosia will be extended to within 20 miles of Nikosia.

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